

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 3rd July, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 28th June, does not understand why the British Government continues to view with indifference the objectionable proceedings of the promoters of the National Congress.

Circulation,
890 copies.

No other Government would tolerate such proceedings. The Russian Government would at once send the promoters of the Congress to Siberia. The British Government is mistaken in thinking that they will themselves mend their ways ere long. It should see that the infection does not spread to ignorant persons; otherwise great difficulties will arise, especially as the Russians are awaiting an opportunity to interfere. No unprejudiced man will deny that the Dialogue between Faridu-l-din and Ram Bakhsh published by the promoters of the Congress is a very seditious pamphlet and is calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards Government. Copies of the book have already been distributed in cities, and subscriptions are being collected to print more copies, which will be distributed in villages. At present the masses have nothing to do with the Congress, but if educated persons are allowed to preach sedition and denounce Government, a general rebellion is sure to break out throughout the country. In the Mutiny of 1857 only ignorant persons in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rebelled against

Government, but the approaching rebellion will be a more serious one, as the rebels will be assisted by graduates and other educated men. It is time that the mischievous movement should be suppressed with a high hand.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Muhammad Nusrat Ali, the Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association of Lucknow, in an article published in the *A'add* (Lucknow) of the 29th June, again comments on the Dialogue between Faridu-l-din and Ram Bakhsh and refers to some objectionable passages in the pamphlet.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 29th June, writing from Mirzapur, at Mirzapur. Ali Muhammad Bhimji complains that at the Congress meeting held at the Town Hall on the 22nd June, Ali Muhammad Bhimji, whom the promoters of the Congress have imported from Bombay and who is paid for his services, abused Musalmáns in his speech. He called them prejudiced and black-hearted men. Some Muhammadans, who attended the meeting in order that they might afterwards be able to publish its proceedings, were highly annoyed, and a riot would have occurred, had not Maulvi Taju-l-din Ahmad, pleader, interfered. The Maulvi spoke against the Congress and declared that he did not sympathize with it.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st June, publishes Opponents of the National Congress. a picture in which a man in European dress, wearing a Turkish hat like that worn by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and his followers and having the head of an ass, is represented as delivering a lecture against the National Congress. The man is named Himáru-l-daula Bahádur. The word *himár* is an Arabic term meaning an ass or a donkey.

The same paper, of the 28th June, publishes a picture in which the National Congress is represented as King Duncan. *Pioneer and the National Congress.*

lying asleep in his bed, and the *Pioneer* as Lady Macbeth rebuking Macbeth for his irresolution and asking for a dagger in order that she may herself stab Duncan. The letter press is as follows:—"Dark designs and foul play. The *Pioneer* as Lady Macbeth:—"Infirm of purpose; give me the daggers."

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th June, says that the *Pioneer*, which makes a point of praising every writing adverse to the National Congress, makes much of Pandit Umashankar's letter published in the London *Times*. The Pandit says that the delegates from Benares who attended the National Congress at Madras last year were not natives of the place properly so called, but two of them were Bengális and the third a Kashmíri Pandit. The *Pioneer* corroborates Pandit Umashankar's statement. But neither the Pandit nor the *Pioneer* mentions the names of the delegates, because they knew very well that the mere mention of the names of the delegates would at once show how utterly unfounded the Pandit's statement was. Bábu Rám Káli Chaudhri was one of the delegates. The *Hindustán* does not know where he was born, but he went to Benares when he was only three or four years of age and received his education there. He served as a judicial officer at many places in these provinces, and since his retirement he has again taken up his abode at Benares, where he is a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate and is consulted by the nobility and gentry of the place even in their private matters. The Mahárája of Benares himself could not be a better representative than the Bábu.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 26th June, goes into mourning in honour of the death of the Emperor Frederick, and says that all subjects of Her Majesty regret his death, as he was her son-in-law. (The *Zarífu-l-Hind*, Agra, of the 1st July, and some other newspapers express deep regret and sorrow at the Emperor's death.)

Circulation,
63 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th June, referring to some memorandum submitted by Mr. Justice Mahmud to Government, showing the need for the establishment of village courts and proposing a scheme for introducing the measure, gives an abstract of the memorandum and expresses approval of Mr. Justice Mahmud's proposals. With reference to Mr. Justice Mahmud's suggestion that patwāris should do all the writing work for village munsifs, the *Najmu-l-Akhbār* remarks that patwāris are as a rule designing and dishonest men and instigate disputes among villagers with a view to extorting bribes from the latter. Moreover, they have many enemies and many friends in the villages in which they live. Hence the *Najmu-l-Akhbār* thinks that village school teachers had better be employed on the work in place of patwāris. As village munsifs would generally hold courts at night, the instruction of school boys would not suffer from the additional work thrown on the teachers. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* urges that the village munsifs should be also empowered to hear and decide petty cases of assault, caste disputes, disputes about injuries done to crops, &c., and to inflict small fines. If the headmen of villages exercised criminal powers, thieves and men of bad character would fear them, and consequently crime would decrease. Village courts are sure to be a success in these provinces, as they have been in Madras. Mr. Justice Mahmud's scheme had better be introduced into one district as an experiment.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 29th June, referring to the unsatisfactory condition of cultivators in Oudh, says that Act XXII of 1886 has done good to them, inasmuch as it has put a stop to frequent ejectments and enhancements of rent. But it is to be regretted that Government has not yet done anything to protect them from the extortion practised by village money-lenders, who fleece them in a variety of ways. It is no exaggeration to say that cultivators have become more

slaves of money-lenders. The latter take any work from the former they please and employ their cattle in ploughing their land free of charge. Act XXII of 1886 was framed in accordance with the recommendations made by Colonel Erskine after making a thorough enquiry in 1883 and 1884 into the ill-treatment of cultivators by talukdars. Colonel Erskine, who had exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with the condition of cultivators during the enquiry, and Mr. Irwin, who has great sympathy with them, should be appointed to enquire into the relations existing between them and the village Shylocks and to propose measures for making them independent of the latter.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 28th June, says that it appears from the *Pioneer* of the 23rd idem that there is general dissatisfaction in Fyzabad with the proceedings of the Municipal Board, although the President of the Board is an educated Hindu. Men of all classes of the community have submitted petitions to the Magistrate complaining of the high-handedness of the President and some members and asking the Magistrate to become President. Nine members of the Board have tendered their resignations on the ground that they are unable to work conscientiously in the present Board. The personal attacks made by the President on some members in his annual report are another cause of dissatisfaction. The members who have resigned urge that a commission should be appointed to examine the accounts of the Board. This state of things at Fyzabad is a good index to native ability. It is simply preposterous that natives should consider themselves capable of managing the affairs of their country. Fyzabad is a large town where education has made much progress and where there are many men who imitate Bengalis. There is one Sheikh Qadir Bakhsh who is a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate. He is an advocate of representative government and attends the Congress meeting every year. It is a matter of great shame that at such a place the municipal administration should be so unsatisfactory. The fact is

Municipal administration
at Fyzabad,

Circulation,
185 copies.

that natives are not yet able to do anything without the aid of Europeans. The Congress itself cannot work without Mr. Hume. It remains to be seen how the *Indian Union* and the Varma Brothers explain the Fyzabad embroglio. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* is almost sure that they will lay the whole blame at the door of the Magistrate, accusing him of bringing about this unsatisfactory state of things by intriguing in order to pave the way for his appointment to the presidency of the Municipal Board. Suppose he is guilty of intriguing; the outbreak of a quarrel among natives at the instigation of a European is ample proof of their folly and incompetence. The promoters of the National Congress should learn to walk before they attempt to run.

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 26th June, after referring to the great importance of the Opium Department, which yields a revenue of eight crores of rupees, regrets to say that ziladárs and gumashtas in the Department, with whom opium cultivators have to deal, are as a rule a very inferior and dishonest class of men. Ziladárs are quite ignorant and gumashtas know only Urdu. Although the pay of the former does not exceed Rs. 10 and that of the latter Rs. 100, some of them become rich in the course of a few years' service. Lakhs of rupees are advanced by Government through them to opium cultivators. The *Hindustān* urges the appointment of graduates to posts of gumashtas, on the ground that they would keep their hands clean, and their acquaintance with physical science would enable them to assist cultivators in improving the cultivation of opium. Moreover, if graduates, who know English, Urdu, and Hindi, were appointed gumashtas on Rs. 200 a month, Government could dispense with the services of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

The same paper, of the 28th June, referring to the case of Mr. Larpent, the late Registrar of the Panjáb University, thanks the Viceroy for dismissing him, and hopes that his case will prove a sufficient warning to other men who misbehave themselves in conducting public

Dismissal of Mr. Larpent, the Registrar of the Panjáb University.

examinations. Sometimes similar complaints have been heard in connection with the middle class and the pleaders' examinations in these provinces. If Mr. Kirkwood and other officers who are guilty of more serious offences than Mr. Larpent were dealt with in the same way, such cases of official high-handedness would cease to occur.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th June, referring to the circular said to have been issued by the Quartermaster-General regarding the provision of women for Euro-

Circulation,
250 copies.

Provision of women for European soldiers for immoral purposes.

pean soldiers for immoral purposes, highly condemns the circular, and says that when questions were put to Sir John Gorst in Parliament about the circular, he gave evasive answers for several days. But Mr. Stuart and some other Members continued to question him, and he was eventually obliged to admit that arrangements had been made to provide women for European regiments, that Government was ashamed of those arrangements, and that efforts would be made to put a stop to them. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that such an objectionable practice should have been introduced in the time of a civilized Government like the British. It is to be hoped that Sir John Gorst will make a point of getting the evil system abolished.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th June, says that there was a Sikh graduate in the Government Secretariat at Lahore. He was employed in translating Hindi

Circulation,
181 copies.

Dismissal of a Sikh graduate employed in the Government Secretariat at Lahore.

newspapers into English. But the Mir Munshi of the Secretariat, who is a Musalmán, has lately got him dismissed and a Muhammadan appointed in his place. When the Mir Munshi was asked the reason for his action, he could give no better explanation than this, that the number of Hindu hands in the office exceeded that of the Muhammadan hands! It is surprising that the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied with this explanation. The Sikh who has been dismissed was an abler man than his Muhammadan successor. It is to be regretted that many European officers are at present to be found showing unjust partiality to Muhammadans against

Hindús. Has Sir James Broadwood Lyall appointed a Muhammadan to translate Hindi newspapers in order that the translations of such newspapers, which are all advocates of the National Congress, may not be made properly, or is the appointment of a Muhammadan in place of a Hindu intended to discourage the Hindús of Lahore, who as a rule sympathize with the Congress? The Sikh graduate who has been dismissed had better appeal to the Government of India.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 27th June, writing from Burhanpur, is glad to say that Kázi Habíbu-l-Rahmán, the late President of the Municipal Board, has received the title of Khán Sáheb, but expresses surprise that Bhaskute Sáheb has been left out in the cold.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 1st July, complains that there is general dissatisfaction among the Muhammadan community of Agra with the conduct of the committee entrusted with the management of the Royal Muhammadan Mosques at that place. Two vacancies have occurred in the committee owing to the death of Hakím Aulad Ali and the dismissal of Maulvi Faridu-l-din, but the remaining members, for reasons best known to themselves, have not yet held elections to fill the vacancies. According to law the committee should make an appointment within three months from the date of the occurrence of a vacancy, and on the expiration of that period the District Judge has the power to interfere and fill the vacancy. From the date of the death of Hakím Aulad Ali the three months were to expire on the 9th July, and it is to be regretted that the committee has deprived itself and its co-religionists of the right of filling the vacancy under section 10 of Act XX of 1863. The committee has even induced some Musalmáns to forward a memorial to the Local Government, praying for the amendment of the provisions of section 10, with a view to withdrawing from the people the right of electing members. Nothing could be

more objectionable than such a proposal. Government itself gets the members of Municipal and Local Boards appointed by election. In fact, the Quran shows that the Prophet himself was commanded by God to consult the people with reference to the management of affairs. The writer hopes that the Local Government will not accept the memorial which is opposed to the wishes of the Muhammadan community of Agra, which is composed of sixty or seventy thousand Musalmáns.

Thefts and robberies. A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 28th June, complains that thefts and robberies occur every day and that police officials endeavour as far as possible to evade recording such occurrences when reported. In fact, chaukidárs themselves gamble and commit thefts. Sometimes they are caught committing thefts, but when they are identified, they are let off by the people. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Inspector-General of Police should give attention to the subject.

Circulation,
156 copies.

Income-tax at Agra. The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 1st July, in commenting upon the working of the Income-Tax Act at Agra, complains that the tax has been very improperly assessed there, and gives the names of some persons who have been overtaxed in the opinion of the editor.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The Cow Protection Society of Lucknow and the Christian religion. The *Dinkar Prakásh* (Lucknow) for June says that a criminal prosecution was instituted before the Deputy Commissioner against Pandit Mathura Prasád, a preacher in the service of the Cow Protection Society of Lucknow, and Babu Lalta Prasád, the President of the Society. The Pandit was charged with having exhibited on the 10th May before a crowd of people, among whom there were some native Christians, an image of Jesus Christ suspended by the neck, and with having told the people that the image was that of the God of Christians who was struck with shoes and who was the son of an unchaste woman, while the Babu was charged with having abetted and assisted the Pandit in the offence. The accused were convicted by the

Circulation,
170 copies.

Deputy Commissioner, and the Pandit sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 31 days and the Bábu to a fine of Rs. 51. An appeal has been filed by them before the Additional Sessions Judge of Lucknow, who has released the Pandit on a security of Rs. 200. It is to be hoped that the Judge will dispense justice with impartiality. The *Dinkar Prakash* will fully review the case after the decision of the appeal.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 25th June, is surprised to notice that young native princes are now as much anxious to pay visits to Europe as their forefathers were to perform a pilgrimage to their sacred places in this country. Moreover, they vie with each other in contributing to the memorial or charitable funds established by European officials, in utter disregard of the hardships which their reckless contributions involve on their subjects. They seldom spend money in repairing old famous Hindu temples or encouraging technical education in their States. It is rumoured that Mahárāja Gaekwar was to leave Bombay for Switzerland on the 10th June. His subjects are sure to suffer from his absence and will have to pay the bill, which will be a heavy one, while they will gain no benefit from his visit to Europe. Many native princes went to England, but none of them represented the grievances of their countrymen to Her Majesty, nor did they introduce any new schemes beneficial to their subjects after their return home. On the contrary, some of them did not receive proper treatment in England, and consequently felt annoyed somewhat. Hence Indian Chiefs had better not pay visits to Europe.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 25th June, complains that Almora suffers from a great scarcity of water during the hot weather, inasmuch as the water supplied by the two aqueducts built by Government does not fully meet the wants of the people. The aqueducts are not sloping enough, and therefore all the water at the springs does not

find its way to the tanks through the aqueducts. Moreover, as one of the aqueducts has not been provided with iron pipes, a portion of the water is lost in passage, and the aqueduct is also in need of thorough repairs. The inhabitants of Alnora should agitate for a sufficient supply of water being provided.

The *Zarif-u-l-Hin* (Meerut), of the 1st July, is surprised to hear that Government desires to sell by public auction the Kutab tower and some other old Royal buildings at Delhi. The proposal is a very objectionable one, inasmuch as the buildings are of historical importance and there are many tombs in the tower. If a Hindu happens to buy the buildings, religious quarrels are sure to occur. It is to be hoped that both the Musalmáns and Hindús of Delhi will enter a strong protest against the proposal.

Circulation,
112 copies

The *Chirdgh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 1st July, says that Mr. F. Baker, the Magistrate of Agra, was said to be fond of ease. But he is really a very energetic and hard-working official and goes about the city at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. He takes great interest in the cleanliness of the city and keeps an eye on the police. The inhabitants of Agra should congratulate themselves on their having got such a shrewd, energetic, and industrious Magistrate.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 28th June, regrets to say that the new Magistrate of Agra has unnecessarily spent money on the improvement of the road on which Europeans drive in the evening, while the people are suffering from a scarcity of water. Pending the provision of a good water-supply, some temporary arrangements should be made by the Municipal Board to provide sweet water for the people at a less expense than they have to pay at present. It is difficult to understand why the Magistrate has located police constables on the road. They only annoy the people by unnecessary interference. The lanes of the city are in a very dirty state. The conservancy officials do not go about the city and see that sweepers clean the streets and lanes properly.

The same.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain,	June 28th	July 2nd	232 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khan	"	June 30th	156 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Munarrab Hussain Khan.	" 26th	"	63 "
4	<i>Al-Nahr-i-Chand</i>	Chunar	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	"	29th	215 "
5	<i>Alam-i-Tasvir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatul-lah	" 29th	July 3rd	200 "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 26th & 30th	June 23th & July 2nd.	...
7	<i>Amoré Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	25th	June 27th	85 copies.
8	<i>Anand Kallambini</i>	Mirzapur	"	Monthly	Jagannath	For Nov. & Dec. 1887.	"	400 "
9	<i>Ajuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	June 30th	July 2nd	160 "
10	<i>Asid</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 29th	1st	250 "
11	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	"	2nd	100 "
12	<i>Bharat Jwan</i>	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varma,	" 25th	June 28th	1,500 "
13	<i>Bráhma</i>	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Bedri Din	For May & June...	"	145 "
14	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	June 25th	"	235 "
15	<i>Chiragh-i-Aiman</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Raza Ali	July 1st	July 3rd	160 "
16	<i>Dabdeba-i-Qasari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	June 30th	2nd	200 "
17	<i>Dabdeba-i-Sikanderi.</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	" 25th	June 27th	435 "
18	<i>Deakur Prakash</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Ram Das Varma	For June	July 2nd	170 "
19	<i>Gulab-i-Qadri</i>	Sultanpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nirodam Das	June 26th	June 30th	400 copies.
20	<i>Kand-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad	"	"	Sadarn-l-din	" 17th	July 1st	...

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	First Issue	Latest Issue	Copies
21	<i>Andalus</i>	Kalankankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	26th to July 1st.	June 27th to July 2nd.	181
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	27th & 30th.	June 30th & July 3rd.	100
23	<i>Jalwa-i-Esdi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	25th	June 30th	130
24	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	July 1st	July 2nd	240
25	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	June 25th	June 28th	250
26	<i>Kachi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar	June 29th	July 2nd	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
27	<i>Kurumb-i-Afaq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	28th	3rd	200 copies.
28	<i>Madr-i-Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	25th	1st	130
29	<i>Mahr-i-Qaibar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad	26th	June 29th	150
30	<i>Malla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Durga Prasad	30th	July 3rd	47
31	<i>Maw-i-Narbada</i>	Hoshangabad	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	July 1st	2nd	275
32	<i>Maw-i-Zarfat</i>	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	"	275
33	<i>Maw-i-Palla</i>	Bampur	"	"	Muhammad Baza	June 21st & 28th.	June 27th & July 3rd.	150
34	<i>Machari-i-Zirfat</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan	For June	July 1st	244 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
35	<i>Mahr-i-Nimros</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-lah	June 28th	2nd	250 copies.
36	<i>Mafid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	July 1st	"	100
37	<i>Najir-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	June 25th	June 30th	180
38	<i>Najma-i-Akbar</i>	Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Bahau-l-lah Khan	"	30th & July 3rd.	185
39	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Jamna Das Biswas	1st.	July 1st	385
40	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	30th	"	45

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i>	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Ishāq	June 26th	June 28th	50 copies.
42	<i>Nisamu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Fahimu-l-din	" 18th & 24th	" 29th	100 "
43	<i>Nisur-i-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 23rd	" 28th	279 "
44	<i>Niyaya Sudha</i>	Hards	M a r a t h i	"	Basudeva Bhaskar	" 27th	" "	418 "
45	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 27th to July 3rd.	" 27th to July 3rd.	690 copies (including 84 copies taken by Government).
46	<i>Oudh Panch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 21st & 28th,	" 29th & July 2nd.	425 copies.
47	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	July 2nd	July 2nd	400 "
48	<i>Rafie-i-Akhbar</i>	Benares	"	"	Ghulam Husain	June 25th	June 29th	250 "
49	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	" 20th	July 1st	75 "
50	<i>Rajasthan Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu	"	Murad Ali	" 25th	June 27th	481 "
51	<i>Rajn Prakash</i>	Rathum	Urdu	"	Muhammed Abdu-l-Haq.	" 21st	" 30th	150 "
52	<i>Rasool</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	" 25th & 28th,	" 27th & 30th,	250 "
53	<i>Rajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 25th	" 28th	110 "
54	<i>Satyak Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Marathi-Hindi	"	Lakshman Anant	" 27th	" 30th	200 "
55	<i>Sarvaganga</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Itat Husain	July 1st	July 1st	300 "

56	Su-ár-i-Qasim:	... Rampur ...	...	...	... Muhammed Basm ...	June 21st & 28th,	June 27th & July 3rd.	197	"
57	Chahab	... Moradabad ...	...	...	... Musaffar Ali Khan, ...	" 27th	" 30th	60	"
58	Tamamdi:	... Lucknow ...	...	...	... Piran Chand ...	" 24th & July 1st.	" July 1st & 3rd	180	"
59	Tis-i-Hind	... Meerut ...	...	...	... Sajjad Humain ...	" 30th	" 3rd	238	"
60	Frish Dhdra	... Dhar ...	...	...	... Balwant Kashi Nath, ...	" 28th	" June 30th	115	"
61	Zarfa-l-Hind	... Meerut ...	...	...	... Sabit Ali ...	" 24th & July 1st.	" 27th & July 3rd.	112	"

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALHABAD: }
 The 7th July, 1893. }

PRINTED AT THE N.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALHABAD.

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SELECTIONS

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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